

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
STANDARD NPDES PERMIT CONDITIONS  
UPDATED AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2002**

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Note:

All references to Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) are to regulations that are in effect on July 1, 2001, unless otherwise specified. The Clean Water Act (Act) is also known as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977, and appears in 33 U.S.C. §§1251 to 1387.

“This permit” means the applicable individual NPDES permit to which these standard conditions apply.

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### **1. Basic water quality criteria** (comply with Hawaii Administrative Rules, Section 11-54-04)

- a. The permittee shall not cause or contribute to a violation of the narrative basic water quality criteria specified in Section 11-54-04(a) which states:

“(a) All waters shall be free of substances attributable to domestic, industrial, or other controllable sources of pollutants, including:

- (1) Materials that will settle to form objectionable sludge or bottom deposits;
- (2) Floating debris, oil, grease, scum, or other floating materials;
- (3) Substances in amounts sufficient to produce taste in the water or detectable off-flavor in the flesh of fish, or in amounts sufficient to produce objectionable color, turbidity, or other conditions in the receiving waters;
- (4) High or low temperatures; biocides; pathogenic organisms; toxic, radioactive, corrosive, or other deleterious substances at levels or in combinations sufficient to be toxic or harmful to human, animal, plant, or aquatic life, or in amounts sufficient to interfere with any beneficial use of the water;
- (5) Substances or conditions or combinations thereof in concentrations which produce undesirable aquatic life;
- (6) Soil particles resulting from erosion on land involved in earthwork, such as the construction of public works; highways; subdivisions; recreational, commercial, or industrial developments; or the cultivation and management of agricultural lands.”

- b. The permittee shall not cause or contribute to a violation of the basic numeric water quality requirements of Hawaii Administrative Rules, Section 11-54-04(b).

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### **2. Onshore or offshore construction**

This permit does not authorize or approve the construction of any onshore or offshore physical structures or facilities or the undertaking of any work in any State waters.

### **3. Sampling requirements and definitions**

#### **a. Sampling Points**

All samples shall be taken at the monitoring points specified in this permit and, unless otherwise specified, before the effluent joins or is diluted by any other waste stream, body of water, or substance. Monitoring points shall not be changed without notification to and the approval of the Regional Administrator and the Director of Health. No discharge is authorized which does not totally pass through the final monitoring point.

#### **b. Flow Measurements**

Appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices shall be selected and used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the volume of discharges. The devices shall be installed, calibrated, and maintained to ensure that the accuracy of the measurements are consistent with the accepted capability of that type of device. Devices selected shall be capable of measuring flows with a maximum deviation of less than plus or minus ten (10) per cent from the true discharge rates throughout the range of expected discharge volumes. Once-through condenser cooling water flow which is monitored by pump logs or pump hour meters as specified in this permit based on the manufacturer's pump curves shall not be subject to this requirement. Guidance in selection, installation, calibration, and operation of acceptable flow measurement devices can be obtained from the following references:

- (1) "A Guide of Methods and Standards for the Measurement of Water Flow," U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, NBS Special Publication 421, May 1975, 97 pp. (Available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Order by SD catalog No. C13.10:421.)

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- (2) "Water Measurement Manual," U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Second Edition, Revised Reprint, 1974, 327 pp. (Available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Order by catalog No. 127.19/2:W29/2, Stock No. S/N 24003-0027.)
- (3) "Flow Measurement in Open Channels and Closed Conduits," U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, NBS Special Publication 484, October 1977, 982 pp. (Available in paper copy or microfiche from National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, VA 22151. Order by NTIS No. PB-273 535/5ST.)
- (4) "NPDES Compliance Flow Measurement Manual," U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water Enforcement, Publication MCD-77, September 1981, 135 pp. (Available from the General Services Administration (8BRC), Centralized Mailing Lists Services, Building 41, Denver Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225.)

### c. Calibration

The Permittee shall periodically calibrate and perform maintenance on all monitoring and analytical equipment used to monitor the pollutants discharged under this permit, at intervals which will insure the accuracy of measurements, but no less than the manufacturer's recommended intervals or six (6) month intervals (whichever comes first). Records of calibration shall be kept under section 14.

### d. pH Effluent Limitations Under Continuous Monitoring

If the Permittee continuously measures the pH of the discharge under a requirement or option in this permit, excursions from the range provided in this permit are permitted, provided:

- (1) The pH limitation in this permit is based upon a requirement imposed under 40 CFR Subchapter N, Effluent Guidelines and Standards;
- (2) The total time during which the pH values are outside the required range of pH values shall not exceed 446 minutes in any calendar month;
- (3) No individual excursions from the range of pH values shall exceed 60 minutes; and

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- (4) For purposes of this section, an “excursion” is an unintentional and temporary incident in which the pH value of a discharge exceeds the range set forth in this permit. The number of individual excursions exceeding 60 minutes and the total accumulated excursion time in minutes occurring in any calendar month shall be reported in accordance with this permit.

e. Average

As used in this permit, unless otherwise stated, the term average means the arithmetic mean of values taken at the frequency required for each parameter over the specified period. For fecal coliform, enterococcus, or *clostridium perfringens*, the “average” shall be the geometric mean. For total coliform, the “average” shall be the median.

f. Mass/Day Measurements

- (1) The “daily discharge” is the total mass (weight) of a pollutant discharged during a calendar day. The daily discharge shall be determined by using the following equations:

$$\text{Daily Discharge (lbs/day)} = 8.34 \times Q \times C; \text{ or}$$

$$\text{Daily Discharge (kg/day)} = 3.785 \times Q \times C;$$

where “C” (in mg/l) is the measured daily concentration of the pollutant and “Q” (in million gallons per day) is the measured effluent flow rate for the same calendar day.

If only one (1) sample is taken during any calendar day, the mass (weight) of pollutant discharged that is calculated from it is the “daily discharge.”

- (2) The “average monthly discharge” is defined as the total mass of all daily discharges sampled and/or measured during a calendar month on which daily discharges are sampled and measured, divided by the number of daily discharges sampled and/or measured during the month. It is, therefore, an arithmetic mean found by adding the weights of the pollutant found each day of the month and then dividing this sum by the number of days. This limitation is identified as “Monthly Average” in this permit and the average monthly discharge value is reported in the “Average” column under “Quantity” on the Discharge Monitoring Report Form.

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- (3) The “average weekly discharge” is defined as the total mass of all daily discharges sampled and/or measured during the calendar week in which daily discharges are sampled and/or measured. It is, therefore, an arithmetic mean found by adding the weights of pollutants found each day of the week and then dividing this sum by the number of days. This limitation is identified as “Weekly Average” in this permit and the average weekly discharge value is reported in the “Maximum” column under “Quantity” on the Discharge Monitoring Report Form.
- (4) The “maximum daily discharge” is the highest daily discharge value recorded during the reporting period. This limitation is identified as “Daily Maximum” in this permit and the maximum daily discharge value is reported in the “Maximum” column under “Quantity” on the Discharge Monitoring Report Form.

### g. Concentration Measurements

- (1) The “daily concentration” is the concentration of a pollutant discharged during a calendar day. It is equal to the concentration of a composite sample or in the case of grab samples, it is the arithmetic mean (weighted by flow value) of all samples collected during that calendar day. If only one (1) sample is taken during any calendar day, it represents the “daily concentration.”
- (2) The “average monthly concentration,” other than for fecal coliform, enterococcus, *clostridium perfringens*, or total coliform, is the sum of the daily concentrations sampled and/or measured divided by the number of daily discharges sampled and/or measured during the month (arithmetic mean of the daily concentration values). The average monthly count for fecal coliform, enterococcus, and *clostridium perfringens* is the geometric mean of the counts for samples collected during a calendar month. The average monthly count for total coliform is the median of the counts for samples collected (not less than five (5) discrete samples) during a calendar month. This limitation is identified as “Monthly Average” or “Daily Average” or “Other Limits” in this permit and the average monthly concentration value is reported under the “Average” column under “Quality” on the Discharge Monitoring Report Form.
- (3) The “average weekly concentration,” other than for fecal coliform, enterococcus, *clostridium perfringens*, or total coliform, is the sum of the concentrations of all daily discharges sampled and/or measured during a calendar week on which daily discharges are sampled and measured divided by

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the number of daily discharges sampled and/or measured during the week (arithmetic mean of the daily concentration values). The average weekly count for fecal coliform, enterococcus, or *clostridium perfringens* is the geometric mean of the counts for samples collected during a calendar week. The average weekly count for total coliform is the median of the counts for samples collected during a calendar week. This limitation is identified as “Weekly Average” or “Other Limits” in this permit and the average weekly concentration value is reported under the “Maximum” column under “Quality” on the Discharge Monitoring Report Form.

- (4) The “maximum daily concentration” is the highest daily concentration value recorded during the reporting period. This limitation identified as “Daily Maximum” or “Other Limits” in this permit and the maximum daily concentration is reported under the “Maximum” column under “Quality” on the Discharge Monitoring Report Form.
- h. The effluent flow, expressed as cubic meters per day or million gallons per day (MGD), is the 24-hour average flow averaged monthly. It is the arithmetic mean of the total daily flows recorded during the calendar month. Where monitoring requirements for flow are specified in this permit, the flow rate values are reported in the “Average” column under “Quantity” on the Discharge Monitoring Report Form.
  - (1) An “instantaneous flow measurement” is a measure of flow taken at the time of sampling, when both the sample and flow will be representative of the total discharge.
  - (2) Where monitoring requirements for pH; dissolved oxygen; or fecal coliform, enterococcus, or *clostridium perfringens* are specified in this permit, the values are generally reported in the “Quality or Concentration” column on the Discharge Monitoring Report Form.
- i. The “arithmetic mean” of any set of values is the summation of the individual values divided by the number of individual values.
- j. The “geometric mean” of any set of values is the  $N^{\text{th}}$  root of the product of the individual values where N is equal to the number of individual values. The geometric mean is equivalent to the antilog of the arithmetic mean of the logarithms of the individual values. For purposes of calculating the geometric mean, values of zero (0) shall be considered to be one (1).

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- k. “Weighted by flow value” means the summation of each concentration multiplied by its respective flow divided by the summation of the respective flows.
- l. The “median” of any set of ordered values is the value below and above which there is an equal number of values or which is the arithmetic mean of the two (2) middle values if there is no one (1) middle number.
- m. A calendar day is defined as the period from midnight of one day until midnight of the next day. However, for the purposes of this permit, any consecutive 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day may be used for sampling.
- n. “Removal efficiency” is the ratio of pollutants removed by the treatment unit to pollutants entering the treatment unit. Removal efficiencies of a treatment plant shall be determined using the average monthly concentrations (C, in mg/l) of influent and effluent samples collected about the same time and the following equation (or its equivalent):

$$\text{Removal Efficiency} = 100 \times \left( 1 - \frac{C_{\text{effluent}}}{C_{\text{influent}}} \right)$$

(per cent)

**4. Duty to reapply** (comply with 40 CFR §122.41(b) and Hawaii Administrative Rules, Section 11-55-27)

If the Permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration of this permit, the Permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. The Permittee shall submit a new application 180 days before the existing permit expires and as specified in the Hawaii Administrative Rules, Section 11-55-27.

**5. Applications** (based in part on 40 CFR §122.22)

- a. All permit applications shall be signed as follows:
  - (1) For a corporation. By a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means:
    - (A) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principle business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or



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- (B) The manager of one (1) or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures;
  - (2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship. By a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or
  - (3) For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency. By either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes:
    - (A) The chief executive officer of the agency, or
    - (B) A senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of EPA).
  - (4) For a trust. By a trustee.
  - (5) For a limited liability company (LLC). By the Manager or a Member authorized to make management decisions for the LLC who is in charge of a principal business function, or who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the LLC.
- b. All other reports or responses to requests for information required by the Director of Health shall be signed by a person described in subsection a., or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
- (1) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, superintendent, or position of equivalent responsibility, or an

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individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.);

- (2) The authorization is made in writing by a person designated under subsection a.; and
  - (3) The written authorization is submitted to the Director of Health.
- c. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under subsection b. is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of subsection b. must be submitted to the Director of Health prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by a duly authorized representative.
- d. Certification. Any person signing a document under subsection a. or b. shall make the following certification:

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

### 6. **Duty to comply** (comply with 40 CFR §122.41(a))

The Permittee shall comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application.

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- a. The Permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Act for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under Section 405(d) of the Act within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions or standards for sewage sludge use or disposal, even if this permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.
- b. The Act provides that any person who violates Section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of the sections in a permit issued under Section 402 of the Act, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under Section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$25,000 per day for each violation.

The Act provides that any person who *negligently* violates Section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of the sections in a permit issued under Section 402 of the Act, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under Section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to criminal penalties of \$2,500 to \$25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than one (1) year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than two (2) years, or both.

Any person who *knowingly* violates Section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act, or any permit conditions or limitations is subject to criminal penalties of \$5,000 to \$50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than three (3) years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than six (6) years, or both.

Any person who knowingly violates Section 301, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of the sections in a permit issued under Section 402 of the Act, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than \$250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both.

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An organization, as defined in Section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the Act, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000,000 and can be fined up to \$2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions.

- c. Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Administrator for violating Section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of this Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of the sections in a permit issued under Section 402 of the Act. Administrative penalties for Class I violations are not to exceed \$10,000 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed \$25,000. Penalties for Class II violations are not to exceed \$10,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed \$125,000.

### 7. **Need to halt or reduce activity not a defense** (comply with 40 CFR §122.41(c))

It shall not be a defense for a Permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

### 8. **Duty to mitigate** (based in part on 40 CFR §122.41(d))

The Permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit or applicable law.

### 9. **Proper operation and maintenance** (comply with 40 CFR §122.41(e))

The Permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the Permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by the Permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit.

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**10. Permit actions** (comply with 40 CFR §122.41(f))

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

**11. Property rights** (comply with 40 CFR §122.41(g))

This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privilege.

**12. Duty to provide information** (comply with 40 CFR §122.41(h))

The Permittee shall furnish to the Director of Health, within a reasonable time, any information which the Director of Health may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit or to determine compliance with this permit. The Permittee shall also furnish to the Director of Health upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

**13. Inspection and entry** (comply with 40 CFR §122.41(i))

The Permittee shall allow the Director of Health, or a duly authorized agent (including an authorized contractor acting as a duly authorized agent of the Administrator), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

- a. Enter upon the Permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
- d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

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### 14. **Monitoring and records** (based in part on 40 CFR §122.41(j))

- a. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.

As used in this section, a representative sample means that the content of the sample shall:

- (1) Be identical to the content of the substance sampled at the time of the sampling;
- (2) Accurately represent the monitored item (for example, sampling to monitor final effluent quality shall accurately represent that quality, even though the sampling is done upstream of the discharge point); and
- (3) Accurately represent the monitored item for the monitored time period (for example, sampling to represent monthly average effluent flows shall be taken at times and on days that cover significant flow variations). Representative sampling may mean including weekends and storm events and may mean taking more samples than the minimum number specified in this permit.

The burden of proving that sampling or monitoring is representative shall be on the Permittee.

- b. The permittee shall retain for a minimum of five (5) years any records of monitoring activities and results including all original strip chart recording for continuous monitoring instrumentation and calibration and maintenance records. This period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation or administrative enforcement action regarding the discharge of pollutants by the permittee or when requested by the Director of Health or Regional Administrator.
- c. Any records of monitoring activities and results shall include for all samples:
- (1) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
  - (2) The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
  - (3) The date(s) analyses were performed;
  - (4) The individual(s) who performed the analyses;

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- (5) The analytical techniques or methods used; and
- (6) The results of the analyses.
- d. Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR Part 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 503, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit.
- e. The Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained in this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than two (2) years per violation, or by both for a first conviction. For a second and subsequent conviction, the person is subject to a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than four (4) years, or both. (Updated under the Water Quality Act of 1987)

### **15. Signatory requirement** (comply with 40 CFR §§122.22 and 122.41(k))

- a. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Director of Health shall be signed and certified. (See section 5 or 40 CFR §122.22.)
- b. The Act provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than six (6) months per violation, or by both.

### **16. Reporting requirements** (based in part on 40 CFR §122.41(l))

- a. Planned changes. The Permittee shall give notice to the Director of Health as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when:
  - (1) The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in 40 CFR §122.29(b); or

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- (2) The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements under 40 CFR §122.42(a)(1) or section 19.
  - (3) The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the Permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and the alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan.
- b. Anticipated noncompliance. The Permittee shall give advance notice to the Director of Health of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with this permit's requirements.
- c. Transfers. This permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Director of Health. The Director of Health may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the Permittee and incorporate other requirements as may be necessary under the Act or Chapter 342D, HRS. (See 40 CFR §122.61; in some cases, modification or revocation and reissuance is mandatory.)
- d. Monitoring reports. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified elsewhere in this permit.
  - (1) Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report Form.
  - (2) If the Permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or as specified in this permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the Discharge Monitoring Report Form.
  - (3) Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified by the Director of Health in this permit.
- e. Compliance schedules. Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.



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- f. Other noncompliance. The Permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under subsections d. and e., at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.
- g. Other information. When the Permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Director of Health, the Permittee shall promptly submit the facts or information.

### 17. **Bypass** (based in part on 40 CFR §122.41(m))

- a. Definitions.
  - (1) “Bypass” means the intentional diversion of any waste stream from any portion of a treatment facility.
  - (2) “Severe property damage” means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
- b. Prohibition of bypass. Every bypass is prohibited and the Director of Health may take enforcement action against a Permittee for bypass, except as provided in subsection c.
- c. Exceptions to bypass prohibition.
  - (1) Bypass not exceeding limitations. A bypass is allowable under this paragraph only if it does not cause any effluent limitation to be exceeded, and only if the bypass is necessary for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation.
  - (2) Bypass unavoidable to prevent specified harm. A bypass is allowable under this paragraph if:

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- (A) The bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
  - (B) There was no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance; and
  - (C) The Permittee submitted notices as required under subsection d.
- (3) Approved anticipated bypass. An anticipated bypass is allowable if the Director of Health approves it. The Director of Health shall approve the anticipated bypass only if he receives information sufficient to show compliance with paragraph 2., including information on the potential adverse effects with and without the bypass, and information on the search for and the availability of alternatives, whether the Permittee ultimately considers the alternatives feasible or not.
- d. Notice.
- (1) Anticipated bypass. If the Permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, the Permittee shall submit prior notice, if possible at least ten (10) days before the date of the bypass.
  - (2) Unanticipated bypass. The Permittee shall submit reports of unanticipated bypasses.
    - (A) Reports required by the Reporting Requirements of this permit shall be made in accordance with that section. If the Permittee questions whether the Reporting Requirements apply, the Permittee shall follow the Reporting Requirements of this permit;
    - (B) For all other bypasses, reports shall be made orally within 24 hours from the time the Permittee becomes aware of the bypass. Written reports may be required on a case-by-case basis.

## STANDARD NPDES PERMIT CONDITIONS

- e. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the party seeking to establish that any exception to the bypass prohibition applies has the burden of proof. Proof that effluent limitations were met requires effluent monitoring during the bypass.

### 18. Upset (based in part on 40 CFR §122.41(n))

- a. Definition. “Upset” means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
- b. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with the technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of subsection c. are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.
- c. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A Permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
  - (1) An upset occurred and that the Permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
  - (2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
  - (3) The Permittee submitted notice within 24 hours of any upset which exceeded any effluent limitation in this permit; and
  - (4) The Permittee complied with any remedial measures required under 40 CFR §122.41(d).
- d. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding the Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

## STANDARD NPDES PERMIT CONDITIONS

### 19. Existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers (comply with 40 CFR §122.42(a))

In addition to the reporting requirements under 40 CFR §122.41(l), all existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Director of Health as soon as they know or have reason to believe:

- a. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in this permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following “notification levels”:
  - (1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/l);
  - (2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/l) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;
  - (3) Five times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR §122.21(g)(7); or
  - (4) The level established by the Director of Health in accordance with 40 CFR §122.44(f).
- b. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant which is not limited in this permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following “notification levels”:
  - (1) Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/l);
  - (2) One milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;
  - (3) Ten times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR §122.21(g)(7); or
  - (4) The level established by the Director of Health in accordance with 40 CFR §122.44(f).

## STANDARD NPDES PERMIT CONDITIONS

### 20. **Publicly owned treatment works** (comply with 40 CFR §122.42(b))

This section applies only to publicly owned treatment works as defined in 40 CFR §122.2.

- a. All publicly owned treatment works must provide adequate notice to the Director of Health of the following:
  - (1) Any new introduction of pollutants into the publicly owned treatment works from an indirect discharger which would be subject to Section 301 or 306 of the Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants;
  - (2) Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that publicly owned treatment works by a source introducing pollutants into the publicly owned treatment works at the time of issuance of the permit; and
  - (3) For purposes of this paragraph, adequate notice shall include information on paragraph (1), the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the publicly owned treatment works, and paragraph (2), any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the publicly owned treatment works.
- b. (The following condition has been established by EPA Region 9 to enforce applicable requirements of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.) Publicly owned treatment works may not receive hazardous waste by truck, rail, or dedicated pipe except as provided under 40 CFR Part 270. Hazardous wastes are defined in 40 CFR Part 261 and include any mixture containing any waste listed under 40 CFR §§261.31-261.33. The Domestic Sewage Exclusion (40 CFR §261.4) applies only to wastes mixed with domestic sewage in a sewer leading to a publicly owned treatment works and not to mixtures of hazardous wastes and sewage or septage delivered to the treatment plant by truck.

### 21. **Reopener clause** (comply with 40 CFR §122.44(c) and 40 CFR §125.123(d)(4))

- a. For any discharger within a primary industry category (see 40 CFR Part 122, Appendix A), requirements under Section 307(a)(2) of the Act as follows:
  - (1) On or before June 30, 1981:

## STANDARD NPDES PERMIT CONDITIONS

- (A) If applicable standards or limitations have not yet been promulgated, this permit shall include a condition stating that, if an applicable standard or limitation is promulgated under Sections 301(b)(2)(C) and (D), 304(b)(2), and 307(a)(2) and that effluent standard or limitation is more stringent than any effluent limitation in this permit or controls a pollutant not limited in this permit, this permit shall be promptly modified or revoked and reissued to conform to that effluent standard or limitation.
    - (B) If applicable standards or limitations have been promulgated or approved, this permit shall include those standards or limitations. (If EPA approves existing effluent limitations or decides not to develop new effluent limitations, it will publish a notice in the Federal Register that the limitations are “approved” or the purpose of this regulation.)
  - (2) On or after the statutory deadline set forth in Sections 301(b)(2)(A), (C), and (E) of the Act, any permit issued shall include effluent limitations to meet the requirements of Sections 301(b)(2)(A), (C), (D), (E), and (F), whether or not applicable effluent limitations guidelines have been promulgated or approved. These permits need not incorporate the clause required by this section.
  - (3) The Director of Health shall promptly modify or revoke and reissue any permit containing the clause required under this section to incorporate an applicable effluent standard or limitation under Sections 301(b)(2)(C) and (D), 304(b)(2), and 307(a)(2) which is promulgated or approved after this permit is issued if that effluent standard or limitation is more stringent than any effluent limitation in this permit, or controls a pollutant not limited in this permit.
  - (4) For any permit issued to a treatment works treating domestic sewage, including “sludge-only facilities,” the Director of Health shall include a reopener clause to incorporate any applicable standard for sewage sludge use or disposal promulgated under Section 405(d) of the Act. The Director of Health may promptly modify or revoke and reissue any permit containing the reopener clause required by this paragraph if the standard for sewage sludge use or disposal is more stringent than any requirements for sludge use or disposal in this permit, or controls a pollutant or practice not limited in this permit.
- b. All permits which authorize the discharge of pollutants pursuant to 40 CFR §125.123(c) shall contain the following clause: In addition to any other grounds specified herein, this permit shall be modified or revoked at any time if, on the

## STANDARD NPDES PERMIT CONDITIONS

basis of any new data, the Director of Health determines that continued discharge may cause unreasonable degradation of the marine environment.

**22. Privately owned treatment works** (The following conditions were established by EPA Region 9 to enforce applicable requirements of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and 40 CFR §122.44(m).)

This section applies only to privately owned treatment works as defined in 40 CFR §122.2.

- a. Materials authorized to be disposed of into the privately owned treatment works and collection system are typical domestic sewage. Unauthorized materials are hazardous waste (as defined 40 CFR Part 261), motor oil, gasoline, paints, varnishes, solvents, pesticides, fertilizers, industrial wastes, or other materials not generally associated with toilet flushing or personal hygiene, laundry, or food preparation, unless specifically listed under “Authorized Non-domestic Sewer Dischargers” elsewhere in this permit. The Domestic Sewage Exclusion (40 CFR §261.4) does not apply to hazardous wastes mixed with domestic sewage in a sewer leading to a privately owned treatment works.
- b. It is the Permittee’s responsibility to inform users of the privately owned treatment works and collection system of the prohibition against unauthorized materials and to insure compliance with the prohibition. The Permittee must have the authority and capability to sample all discharges to the collection system, including any from septic haulers or other unsewered dischargers, and shall take and analyze the samples for conventional, toxic, or hazardous pollutants when instructed by the permitting authority or by an EPA or State inspector. The Permittee must provide adequate security to prevent unauthorized discharges to the collection system.
- c. Should a user of the privately owned treatment works desire authorization to discharge non-domestic wastes, the Permittee shall submit a request for permit modification and an application, under 40 CFR §122.44(m), describing the proposed discharge. The application shall, to the extent possible, be submitted using EPA Forms 1 and 2C, unless another format is requested by the permitting authority. If the privately owned treatment works or collection system user is different from the Permittee, and the Permittee agrees to allow the non-domestic discharge, the user shall submit the application and the Permittee shall submit the permit modification request. The application and request for modification shall be submitted at least six (6) months before authorization to discharge non-domestic wastes to the privately owned treatment works or collection system is desired.

## STANDARD NPDES PERMIT CONDITIONS

- 23. Transfers by modification** (comply with 40 CFR §122.61(a) and Hawaii Administrative Rules, Section 11-55-16)

Except as provided in section 24, a permit may be transferred by the Permittee to a new owner or operator only if the permit has been modified or revoked and reissued (under 40 CFR §122.62(b)(2)), or a minor modification made (under 40 CFR §122.63(d)), to identify the new Permittee and incorporate other requirements as may be necessary under the Act.

- 24. Automatic transfers** (comply with 40 CFR §122.61(b) and Hawaii Administrative Rules, Section 11-55-04(d))

As an alternative to transfers under section 23, any NPDES permit may be automatically transferred to a new Permittee if:

- a. The current Permittee notifies the Director of Health at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date in subsection b;
- b. The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new Permittees containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between them; and
- c. The Director of Health does not notify the existing Permittee and the proposed new Permittee of his or her intent to modify or revoke and reissue the permit. A modification under this paragraph may also be a minor modification under 40 CFR §122.63. If this notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the agreement mentioned in subsection b.

- 25. Minor modification of permits** (comply with 40 CFR §122.63)

Upon the consent of the Permittee, the Director of Health may modify a permit to make the corrections or allowances for changes in the permitted activity listed in this section, without following the procedures of 40 CFR Part 124. Any permit modification not processed as a minor modification under this section must be made for cause and with 40 CFR Part 124 draft permit and public notice as required in 40 CFR §122.62. Minor modifications may only:

- a. Correct typographical errors;
- b. Require more frequent monitoring or reporting by the Permittee;



## STANDARD NPDES PERMIT CONDITIONS

- c. Change an interim compliance date in a schedule of compliance, provided the new date is not more than 120 days after the date specified in the existing permit and does not interfere with attainment of the final compliance date requirement;
- d. Allow for a change in ownership or operational control of a facility where the Director of Health determines that no other change in the permit is necessary, provided that a written agreement containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between the current and new Permittees has been submitted to the Director of Health:
- e.
  - (1) Change the construction schedule for a discharger which is a new source. No change shall affect a discharger's obligation prior to discharge under 40 CFR §122.29.
  - (2) Delete a point source outfall when the discharge from that outfall is terminated and does not result in discharge of pollutants from other outfalls except in accordance with the permit limits.
- f. (Reserved.)
- g. Incorporate conditions of a publicly owned treatment works pretreatment program that has been approved in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR §403.11 (or a modification thereto that has been approved in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR §403.18) as enforceable conditions of the publicly owned treatment works permit.

### **26. Termination of permits** (comply with 40 CFR §122.64 and Hawaii Administrative Rules, Section 11-55-18)

- a. The following are causes for terminating a permit during its term, or for denying a permit renewal application:
  - (1) Noncompliance by the Permittee with any condition of the permit;
  - (2) The Permittee's failure in the application or during the permit issuance process to disclose fully all relevant facts or the Permittee's misrepresentation of any relevant facts at any time;

## STANDARD NPDES PERMIT CONDITIONS

- (3) A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment and can only be regulated to acceptable levels by permit modification or termination; or
  - (4) A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or a permanent reduction or elimination of any discharge or sludge use or disposal practice controlled by the permit (for example, plant closure or termination of discharge by connection to a publicly owned treatment works).
- b. An NPDES Permittee shall report within thirty (30) days after the permanent discontinuance or dismantlement of that treatment works or waste outlet for which the NPDES permit had been issued. The NPDES permit shall then be surrendered to the Director of Health within thirty (30) days of the report.

### **27. Removed substances** (under Section 405 of the Act and 40 CFR §125.3(g))

Solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewaters shall be disposed of in a manner which would prevent any pollutant from the materials from entering navigable waters.

### **28. Availability of reports** (under Section 308 of the Act)

Except for data determined to be confidential under 40 CFR Part 2, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the Director of Health. As required by the Act, permit applications, permits, and effluent data shall not be considered confidential.

### **29. Civil and criminal liability** (under Section 309 of the Act)

Except as provided in permit conditions on “Bypass” (section 17) and “Upset” (section 18), nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the Permittee from civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance.

## STANDARD NPDES PERMIT CONDITIONS

**30. Oil and hazardous substance liability** (under Section 311 of the Act)

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the Permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the Permittee is or may be subject under Section 311 of the Act.

**31. Federal facility construction** (under Section 313(b) of the Act)

Construction shall not be initiated for facilities for treatment of wastewater at any Federal property or facility if alternative methods for wastewater treatment at the property utilizing innovative treatment processes and techniques, including, but not limited to, methods utilizing recycle and reuse techniques and land treatment are not utilized, unless the life cycle cost of the alternative treatment works exceed the life cycle cost of the most effective alternative treatment by more than 15 per cent.

**32. State law** (under Section 510 of the Act)

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the Permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established under any applicable State law or regulation.

**33. Severability** (under Section 512 of the Act)

The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, if held invalid, the application of the provision to other circumstances, and remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.